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## AMADOR LEDGER

Published every Friday Afternoon

RICHARD WEBB.....Editor and Proprietor

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FRIDAY..... JANUARY 7, 1930

### Editorial Column.

The shaft of the North Star mine at Grass Valley has reached a depth of 5400 feet. This is the leading mine in Nevada county, and has been in steady operation since pioneer times. During the past year it has paid out in dividends to its stockholders \$250,000. In actual length of the main shaft the North Star is entitled to the premium as the deepest mine in California, and probably in America. But in vertical depth below the surface it is by no means entitled to first rank. The gold bearing veins of Nevada county are much flatter than those of Amador county. The depth of the North Star shaft is measured along the vein, the shaft following the ledge. So the length of the shaft does not represent a penetration of anything like that depth below the surface. The Kennedy mine, with a vertical shaft of 3300 feet, is considerably deeper than the North Star.

We give in another column the decision of the supreme court on the eight hour law. This question will no longer be a source of controversy between mine owners and employees. The decision settles the points in dispute definitely and finally so long as the law remains as it now stands. The outcome shows how needless was the late strike, which was based on the contention that the eight hours meant from collar to collar of shaft. The dispute arose over a different interpretation of the law on the part of the mine owners and their employees. A stoppage of work in the shape of a walk-out could not settle it, as a matter of fact did not settle anything. It had to be referred for final adjustment to the courts. And now the court has spoken, and while the miners' views are upheld as to the constitutionality of the statute, and on the application of the law to millmen, on the main question—that eight hours work meant that number of hours in actual labor, regardless of the time consumed in going to or returning from the place of activity, the mine owners interpretation is held to be correct. And the same conclusion might have been reached without the aid of the strike which was so unwisely precipitated as the result of outside intermeddling.

San Francisco has, after three unsuccessful attempts, voted bonds to construct the Geary street railroad, to be run as a municipally owned street car line. The proponents of this scheme are sanguine that a road of this kind can be successfully operated by the city, and that it will prove a good investment from a financial point of view, and at the same time be a model road in every respect. The large majority of thinking men, however, will be surprised if such roseate views are realized. It seems like a wild experiment at this time, and under the conditions which confront San Francisco after its terrible ordeal of quake and fire. The experiment will be watched with much interest throughout the state. The record of municipally owned car lines is anything but indicative of success, and California's metropolis is hardly a likely city to reverse the experience in other states.

The bonds were saddled upon the city mainly by the non-property owners. Other considerations besides the advisability of this venture upon municipal ownership played an important part in carrying the bonds. Every appeal was made to prejudice and malice to vote for the bonds. It is quite probable that years will elapse before the line is operated by the city. It is more likely to be leased to others than operated by the municipality, San Francisco seems determined to go the limit in piling up a public debt. It has got the fever bad.

The question of a county high school for Amador is being seriously talked of throughout the county. This county ought to have a first-class county high school. It is able to support such an institution, certainly not in a position to maintain more than one. The tax for a county school would not be burdensome, as it would include all the taxable property of the county. The cost of maintaining such a school is estimated at \$5000 per year, which would involve a tax of about 10 cent on each \$100. The number of children going to outside institutions for a finish to their education should strongly appeal to the citizens that it is about time to get in line with other communities in this matter of providing for higher education than that furnished by the common schools.

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### DISFIGURING SCARS.

How to Prevent Them After Being Burned or Wounded.

Scars are mainly the result of careless treatment, and once formed there are no instructions to be given to the amateur for their removal. A good surgeon will be able at least to restore a moderate amount of sightliness, even though he cannot wholly eradicate the scar. But when a wound has been received, if it is likely to leave a scar and one cannot strictly adhere to all given rules and advice, it should at once be put under the care of a skillful surgeon. If he is all that is desired, there will be scarcely a mark to tell of the accident unless the wound is unusually deep. Care must be taken not to draw the edges of the surrounding tissues out of shape. When the wound is dressed it positively must be bathed and the raw and bleeding edges should be cleansed from all particles of dust and dirt or any foreign matter, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

The reason that oily and creamy remedies are used is that any application that is of a greasy nature soothes the surrounding tender cuticle. Masks and bandages exclude the air and protect the wound from drying too quickly. If this should happen, it may be noticed that the skin becomes dry and shriveled, surely resulting in a scar, however small. If the skin is kept soft and elastic it stands to reason that these disfiguring contractions will to a certain extent lose something of their tension and in that way become less noticeable. Even after the wound has apparently healed and all bandages may be removed a soothing lotion should be used quite frequently, about three or four times daily, and plentifully at night, especially if the unfortunate one has received burns upon the face, arms or hands, because upon the exposed parts of the body the scar would be more noticeable and unsightly.

A lotion which is very soothing and may be used for such purpose is composed of four ounces of filtered rain-water or rosewater and one dram of rectified spirits, one dram of tannin and two drams of glycerin. Agitate thoroughly and apply. One will be thoroughly rewarded for patience and persistence in using these applications, especially after a severe burn, as then the tissues will have been deprived of their fatty substance by the extreme heat and will need nourishment.

### How to Slip Rubber Plants.

When a rubber plant has grown too large to be convenient it can be slipped and the slips planted, and they should then grow into fine, healthy plants. Some persons use earth for the slipping process, but a famous florist says that for those who live in a city or town the sponge method is better. A large sponge of the very cheapest quality can be bought and cut into small pieces, or the bits of sponge one can get as cheap as 5 and 10 cents will do equally well. Next one must get young, healthy shoots and up near the tip of the tree make an incision in the stalk, not cutting it the whole way through. The ring or skin should be intact. Then the sponge should be wet and tied over the incision. This must be kept moist constantly. In a short time little hairlike roots will be thrown out of the sponge, and when these look fairly strong the branch should be severed below the sponge and the new plant potted, sponged and all. A shady place at first and afterward a sunny one will best suit the young plants.

### How to Keep Silverware Bright.

Here is a good homemade liquid for keeping silver clean. It is a great help to every one who has tried it: Make a strong alum water and skim off all the particles that will not dissolve. To this add shavings of pure white soap. Let them dissolve and bottle it. After the silver has been cleaned with whitening or any other soap or liquid that comes for that purpose rub each piece with a clean bit of cheesecloth soaked with this alum water. It adds luster and keeps the silver clean for quite some time. If it is found that any silver spoon or cup has been stained by medicine or egg, dip a cloth in sulphuric acid, rub the stained part until it disappears, then wash the piece in soap and water.

### How to Soothe Tired Feet.

People who must stand at their work all day should wear very comfortable shoes with broad soles, well fitting arches, and proper heels. This is the only possible way of being comfortable under the circumstances. It is well also to wear high shoes, buttoned or laced closely around the ankles, which are apt to swell from the long strain of standing. The feet should be given a hot bath every night, as well as a morning bath, when they should be scrubbed with a stiff brush. A soothing bath for tired feet is warm water with a little baking soda or borax dissolved in it. A vigorous rub with alcohol is also good. Another soothing application is to rub the feet with a piece of lemon.

### How to Fasten Hair Bows.

Little girls often have their hair "bobbed," and the mothers or nurses who must tie on the large bows are often perplexed as to how to fasten these large ribbons to the small wisps of hair. Here is a very good arrangement which overcomes the difficulty and at the same time preserves the ornamental bow without necessitating retying it each day. Make the large bow and sew a strip of stout baby ribbon of the same color underneath. Wind the narrow ribbon around the hair several times, tie in a tight bowknot and it will hold nicely.

## OFFICIAL MAP

—OF—

## Amador County

veys by D. C. CARLTON, showing township and school district boundaries, ownership of all lands according to assessment roll of 1904, mineral claims, canals, location of all school-houses; also a townsite map of principal towns, namely Jackson, Sutter Creek, Ione, Amador City, Drytown, Plymouth and Volcano.

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# THE EIGHT HOUR LAW AS EXPLAINED BY COURT

## Full Resume of the Supreme Court Decision.

From the Calaveras Prospect we give the full text of the decision of the Supreme court in the eight hour cases, taken up to that tribunal on habeas corpus proceedings from that county. The decision is quite lengthy, but we will endeavor to give the main points. There were three cases taken up to the court numbered 1539, 1540, and 1541 respectively. In each case Fred J. Martin, superintendent of the Utica Mining company, had been arrested for violating some provision of the eight hour law as it appears on the statutes, first for a general violation of the law in compelling men to work more than eight hours; second for compelling men to work eight consecutive hours in addition to the time occupied in going to and from work, and third in requiring men to work over eight hours in a mill. He applied for release from arrest upon a writ of habeas corpus, and in this shape the case went to the supreme court. The court takes up each case separately.

As practically the first case covers the main contention, that decision is the important one, and goes more at length into the merits of the case. The section 1 of the act reads as follows:

"Sec. 1 That the period of employment for all persons who are employed or engaged in work in underground mines in search of minerals, whether base or precious, or who are engaged in such underground mines for other purposes, or who are employed or engaged in other underground workings, \* \* \* or who are employed in smelters and others institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours, and the hours of employment in such employment or work shall be consecutive, excluding however any intermission of time for lunch or meals."

There is a provision or emergency work and sec. 2, provides for the punishment of those who violate the act. The court says: "It is not questioned by the petitioner that the complaint which furnishes the basis for his arrest stated a violation of the terms of the act. His position is, however, that the act is void as being in contravention of constitutional provisions."

The ground of attack usually advanced in cases of this character, is namely, that the statute in conflict with the guarantees of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States is not here urged. Indeed, such contention is hardly open to the petition in view of the decision in *Holden vs. Hardy*, 196 U. S. 366, where the Supreme court of the United States decided that a statute of Utah substantially identical in its main features with the one before us did not deprive persons affected by it of any right conferred by the federal constitution. Conceding the binding force of that decision as an adjudication of all federal questions involved, the petitioner here bases his claim to immunity from prosecution upon certain provisions of the constitution of this state.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the particular points made in this connection, it may be well to briefly state the basis of the decision in *Holden vs. Hardy*, since in our opinion, the points there decided go far towards answering the main objections predicated upon the state constitution. The right on the part of the state to restrict the freedom of citizens to make contracts concerning their callings in occupations was then upheld with respect to the particular callings covered by the Utah statute, i. e., mining and working in smelting and reduction works, upon the ground that the restriction in question was a proper exercise of the police power for the preservation of the public health.

The right of contract, says the court, is itself subject to certain limitations which the state may lawfully impose in the exercise of its powers. While this power is inherent in all governments, it has doubtless been greatly expanded in its application during the last century, owing to an enormous increase in the number of occupations which are dangerous, or so far detrimental to the health of employees as to demand special precautions for their well being and protection, or the safety of adjacent property. \* \* \*

the police power \* \* \* may be lawfully resorted to for the purpose of preserving the public health, safety or morals, and a large discretion is necessarily vested in the legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests.

Again in the same opinion, it is said that while the general experience of mankind may justify us in believing that men may engage in ordinary employment more than eight hours per day without injury to the health, it does not follow that labor for the same length of time is innocuous when carried on be-

neath the surface of the earth, where the operator is deprived of fresh air and sunlight, and is frequently subjected to foul atmosphere.

"The right to limit the hours of labor generally was not involved in *Holden vs. Hardy*. No such right was asserted. It was however decided that the particular occupations affected by the act possessed such elements of danger and risk to the employee that the legislature might reasonably conclude that in such occupations a restriction of the time of labor was necessary for the protection of those engaged in such labor."

The limitations of the doctrine are well illustrated by the subsequent decision in *Lochner vs. New York*, 198 U. S. 54, in which the court, reversing the decision of the court of appeals of New York in *People vs. Lochner*, 177 N. Y. 1455, declared invalid a law limiting the hours of labor of bakers. The real ground for that decision is we think to be found in the following extract from the opinion of Mr. Justice Peckham: "We think that there can be no fair doubt that the trade of a baker in and of itself is not an unhealthy one, to that degree which would authorize the legislature to interfere with the right of labor, and with the right of free contract. \* \* \*

It follows, from a comparison of these two decisions, that in determining whether an act limiting the hours of labor in any occupation is in violation of the federal constitution, the primary consideration is whether or not the occupation possesses such characteristics of danger to the health of those engaged in it as to justify the legislature in concluding that the welfare of the community demands a restriction."

And this brings us to the petitioners' contention that the act is violative of the provisions of the state constitution respecting special legislation. It is contended that the act violates subdivision 2 of sec. 25 of article 4 in that it is a special law for the punishment of a crime or misdemeanor created by said act; that it violates section 21 of article 1 in that it grants to citizens or classes of citizens privileges or immunities which are not upon the same terms granted to all citizens; that it violates section 11 of article 1 as not being of uniform operation."

These various specifications are in effect directed to the same point, namely that the law arbitrarily acts in its operation against a special class of persons. It is, of course, unnecessary to cite any authorities in support of the proposition that a law is not special or lacking in uniformity merely because it does not apply to all persons within the state. An act to be general in its scope need not include all classes of individuals in the state; it answers the constitutional requirements if it relates to and operates uniformly upon the whole of any single class.

*Abell vs. Clark*, 8 Cal. 226.

The classification created for the purpose of legislation must of course be a reasonable one. But in view of the decision in *Holden vs. Hardy*, based as it was upon the fact that the occupations covered by this act were so peculiarly dangerous as to justify special regulation, how can it be said that the legislature in selecting these occupations and applying to them provisions designed to protect the health of those engaged in them was making a class of persons arbitrarily selected from the general body of those who stand in precisely the same relation to the subject of the law. The very grounds which led the supreme court of the United States to hold that the Utah statute did not deprive and person of life, liberty or property without due process of law requires the conclusion that the legislation was not special within the meaning of our state constitution.

The appellant relies with great confidence upon the decision of the supreme court of Colorado, in *re Morgan*, 58 Pac. 171. In that case it was held that an act similar to the one under consideration was unconstitutional, this conclusion being based upon the ground among others that the law was class legislation. We have not access to the constitution of Colorado, and are not informed of its precise terms regarding general and special legislation. It may be observed, however, that some of the grounds relied on by the Colorado court for its decision are clearly in conflict with the views of the supreme court of the United States in the *Holden* case. In other states having constitutional provisions directed against the passing of special laws, legislation of this character has been upheld.

*Ex parte Boyce* 27 Nev. 299; *ex parte Kait*, Nev. 80 Pac. 463; *state vs. Canwell* 79 No. 2115.

It is argued by the appellant that the act is special because it does not include in its scope many occupations other than mining which are equally dangerous to the health of those engaged in them.

Whether these other occupations present the same dangers to health as those involved in mining etc. is primarily a question for the legislature. The selection of the business requiring regulation is confided to the legislative discretion and this discretion is not subject to judicial review, unless it clearly appears to have been exercised arbitrarily and without any show of good reason.

Petitioner attacks the provisions of the act that the hours of employment shall be consecutive. This is a question of legislative policy with which the courts have no concern.

Upon the whole case, we are satisfied that the act is a valid exercise of the legislative power and that the petitioner is properly held. It is ordered that the writ be dismissed and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the constable.

The opinion was written by Justice Sloss and concurred by Justices Shaw, Angelotti, Lorigan, Melvin and Henshaw.

In the second case, the court opinion also written by Justice Sloss says: The validity of the act as a whole was considered and upheld in the foregoing case."

The present proceeding presents solely a question of a construction. The petitioner is charged in the complaint with having required a miner to work eight full consecutive hours at the face of a drift in a mine in addition to the time necessarily occupied in traversing the shafts, underground drifts and tunnels, between the surface of the mine and the face of the drift. The time so occupied in going to and from the place of work was an excess of thirty minutes.

We think that the petitioner's contention that the violation of the act as here charged is correct and should be sustained. The act provides that the period of employment of persons employed or engaged in work in underground mines, etc., shall not exceed eight hours in any twenty-four hours. The purpose of the act is, as has been pointed out in the opinion in *Crim. No. 39*, the protection of the health of men working in underground mines. The injury to health which seems to have been apprehended is that which would be encountered by one subjected to the strain of performing manual labor under detrimental conditions. Giving to the words of the act their ordinary and reasonable meaning, the limitation of time is to be construed as referring to the time when men are actually engaged in work, not when they are going to or from their work. There is nothing in the language of the act which would justify a more restricted interpretation.

Justice Shaw renders the opinion in the third case as follows:

"This case is submitted upon the same briefs and at the same time as the two cases numbered 1539 and 1540. The only point wherein it differs from the other two cases, is that in this case the petitioner was charged with having commanded a workman to work more than eight hours in one day upon a mill."

The only argument in favor of the writ not answered in the opinions in the other two cases are, first, that the mill in question is working free milling ore, and the metal is extracted solely by the process of pulverizing and washing, which, it is claimed, is not embraced within the phrase smelters and other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, contained in the act, and, second, that the occupation of laboring in a quartz mill of this kind is not sufficiently injurious to health to bring it within the scope of the police power.

As applied to mining, the word reduce means to bring to a specified form or condition, as, to reduce a rock to powder, or, to deprive an ore of non-metallic constituents, and the word, reduction means the separation of metals from their ores (*Standard Dic.*)

A quartz mill comes as clearly within the meaning of the phrase as a smelter. We cannot agree to the proposition that the insertion of the word smelter at the beginning of the phrase used in the statute, brings it within the rule noscitur a sociis, so as to confine the application of the statute to institutions wherein ores are reduced by smelting.

The legislature has by this act declared that in its judgment the occupation of laboring men in reduction works of this character is so dangerous to the health of those engaged in it as to make it a proper subject for regulation. In a quartz mill the ore is first crushed and then washed in order to separate the metal from the rock. In this process it is obvious that frequently the air in the vicinity of the crusher will become filled with fine particles of the rock in the form of dust, which the workman in breathing must draw into his lungs. We cannot say that this will not be detrimental to their health to such an extent as to make it advisable to shorten the hours of labor therein.

For these reasons we are of the opinion that the facts charged in the complaint against the petitioner is an offense defined in the statute and that the statute is in this particular a constitutional enactment. The process upon which he is in custody is therefore valid. It is ordered that the petition be dismissed and that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the officer."

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## OUT OF THE TRENCH.

By F. A. MITCHEL.  
(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

A few years after the civil war two men met on Broadway, New York. The one wore the long hair and sombrero that marked him for a southerner; the other was black as the ace of spades.

"Fo' de Lawd, Marse Geo'ge!" exclaimed the negro, with eyes and mouth open wide.

"Ben, yo' black rascal, what are you doing up here in Yankee land?"

"Wha' I doin' up hyar? I wouldn't be hyar if you war alive!"

"But I am alive."

"Don' know 'bout dat. Spec' yo' may be yo' ghos'. How come yo' be livin' when de fambly all tink yo' was killed at de battle o' Sharpsburg? If yo' be livin', how 'bout dat awful rakedown I got from Missy Alice?"

"What rakedown?"

"Mebbe yo' don' know dat when yo' go off to de wah an' I go with you orstensnately to take keer o' yo' hoss I wai really set up to go by Missy Alice fo' to take keer o' yo'self, specially if yo' got sick or wounded. De night befo' de regiment marched away Missy Alice she come to my cabin an' she say, 'Ben, yo' infernal niggah'!"

"Oh, no, she didn't."

"Well, enny way, she said: 'Ben, I's mighty glad yo' goin' with yo' Marse Geo'ge. If he sick or wounded yo' write me ebery day.' 'I can't write, Missy Alice,' I says. And she says, says she: 'Well, get some one else to write fo' yo' or send me word if he needs me and I'll come mighty quick to nu'se him. If yo' stick to him an' bring him back safe an' soun' to me I'll see that yo' git yo' freedom.' An' I says: 'Missy Alice, I don't keer 'bout my freedom. I don' want my freedom. I's allus lived in this fambly an' don' want to live anywhere else. But I'll watch Marse Geo'ge fo' yo' an' let yo' know if he needs nussin'. I don' promise to bring him back safe an' soun' to yo', but if he gits killed or dies o' camp fevah or any o' them sojers' diseases I promise yo' on my wo'd o' honah as a Turnair niggah' dat hasn't nevah belonged to no udder fambly dat I'll bring his body back fo' yo' to weep ovah an' be buried in de fambly buryin' ground.'"

"Den Missy Alice she say, 'Ben, yo's deblish fine niggah'!"

"No, she didn't, but go on."

"She say, says she: 'Ben, I b'lieve you'. If yo' do dat I neber fo'git it. But if yo' don' bring him back either libin' or dead yo'd bettah nevah been bo'n'. How come yo' up hyar in New Yo'k, Marse Geo'ge, when yo' war killed—I mean missin'—in de battle o' Sharpsburg, an' yo' cunnel said yo' body was throwed into de trench?"

"Go on with your story. Never mind my part of it."

"I hunted dat battlefield all ovah, turnin' ebery man layin' on his face, even de Yanks, and I didn' see yo' no-whar, Marse Geo'ge. Den de cunnel he sent an orderly fo' me an' he say: 'Ben, yo' mastah he been killed, an' he body must 'a' been throwed into de trench. Yo' go home an' tell his people 'bout it. Wha' he know 'bout me an' dat I war a Turnair niggah'?"

"I asked him to do all that. Go on. I'm anxious to hear the rest."

"Yo' tell him to do dat? Wha' fo' yo' do dat, Marse Geo'ge?"

"I'll tell you my story when you get through with yours. Go on, I say."

"My story's nuffin mo' 'n de drubbin' I got from Missy Alice. I went home to de plantation one mornin', and Missy Alice she saw me comin' 'way up de road. She fled out of de house an' run to me, out o' b'ref, an' she cried out: 'Oh, Ben! Is he dead?' An' I broke it sofly to her. I says, says I: 'Marse Geo'ge, he wha' he don' suffah no mo'. Missy Alice, 'Deed he don't.' 'Wha' is he?' she moaned, stagg'n back. 'In de trench,' I say. 'Dey throwed him in befo' I could git him?'"

"Fo' de Lawd, Marse Geo'ge, though I broke de news as sofly as I knew how, she jis' drop right down wha' she stan' with a shivah. I helped her up an' toted her into de house. Den when she come to herself she said, with a voice dat sounded lak a ha'n't in de tomb: 'Ben, go 'way from me an' doan' let me evah see yo' ag'in. Yo's been onfaithful to de trus' I reposed in yo'. Go 'way, you deblish niggah! Yo'!"

"Hold on, there! Don't put words you said to yourself into her pure mouth."

"Yes, Marse Geo'ge, I said 'em, a heap of 'em—wo'se an' wo'se. An' I turned 'round, as de men do when de battery's sendin' out shot an' shell an' grape in their faces, an' I lef' de plantation, an' I hain't nebbber been back dar from dat day to this. An' I suffered all this on yo' account. An' yo' wasn't in de trench after all. Wha' deblish bad luck!"

"Ben," said the other, much affected, "you've hit it exactly. It would have been better if I had been put into the trench. I was stupid enough to become the victim of a diabolical story. There was another girl—well, I was engaged to be married to her long before—who wrote me that a Yankee officer who had come down with the Federal army had taken my place. After Sharpsburg I got my colonel to send you back with the story that I had been killed and thrown into the trench. I wished to be dead to every one I had been brought up with, especially to her."

"It war might' hard on Missy Alice, but I'd rather been Missy Alice than myself. Marse Geo'ge, yo' go right back to de ole plantation an' tell Missy Alice 'twar all yo' fault. Tell her yo' a liar an' I a might' fine niggah'."

"I'll do it, Ben, and I'll take you with me."

ESTABLISHED 1855.

THE

# AMADOR LEDGER

Published in the Center of the Richest

## Mother Lode Gold Belt.

Printed every Friday Afternoon

R. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

159079

The Oldest

Most Influential

Most Widely Circulated

And Only All-Home Print

The Best Advertising Medium

Republican is politics

But the slave of no party

And the foe of all political and Official Cliques and Rings

Free and Independent in the discussion of al' matters pertaining to

to the Local Government

Fearless in the ventilation and exposure of Official Wrong Doing

The Paper for the Family

For the Farmer

For the Miner

For the Merchant and Business Man

For the Taxpayers and Citizens Generally

Two Dollars per year

If paid strictly in advance; otherwise \$2.50 will be charged.

### OUR CLUBBING RATES:

Ledger and Daily Call, one year.	\$ 9 00	Ledger and daily San Francisco	
Ledger and Weekly Call one year	3 20	Bulletin, one year, .....	3.00
Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one		Strictly in advance. Any subscriber	
year .....	9 00	can avail himself this offer by paying	
Ledger and Weekly Chronicle,		up a rearage and than in advance.	
one year .....	3 00	Ledger and Cosmopolitan Maga-	
Ledger and Daily Examiner 1 year	9 00	zine one year .....	2 75
		Ledger and McCall's Magazine, 1	
		year, including free pattern .....	2

## Our Job Printing Department

Is the most Complete to be found int the mountains.

Up-to-date presses, Simplex Typesetting Machine, Folder, Perforating Machine, Numbering and Punching Machines.

## RULING MACHINE

We buy our paper stock from Manufacturers at Bottom prices

Billheads, Letter eHads, Statements.

Pamphlets, Posters, Dodgers,

Checks, Receipts, Tags,

Business and Visiting Cards,  
Programs, Etc.

All kinds of Legal Blanks, Briefs and Transcripts printed promptly and neatly. In short, we can do anything in the printing line

OUR PRICES are RIGHT

We Can and Do Compete with City Prices.

If you have anything in the printing line, don't send it away, but patronize home industry.







## DON'T COUGH

It's a nuisance, and annoys those around you. Take

### Ruhser's White Pine and Tar with Menthol

We guarantee Ruhser's white pine and tar with menthol, will cure your cough. We recommend it every day and it has never disappointed us yet. For children or for grown up people this is a fine medicine. It positively cures coughs and it doesn't derange your stomach before the cough is cured. Keep a bottle always on hand in your medicine chest and you can count on being free of coughs and colds all winter. Put up in 50c bottles.

## RUHSER'S CITY PHARMACY

45 Main Street, Corner Court St.

JACKSON, CAL.

### AMADOR LEDGER.

JACKSON, CAL. JANUARY 7, 1910

### TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instrument in the ledger office.

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H.
Jan. 1, 1910	35	38	1	37	41
2	32	41	2	38	40
3	27	48	3	38	40
4	29	49	4	38	40
5	22	47	5	38	40
6	20	34	6	38	40
7	28	41	7	38	40
8	28	41	8	38	40
9	28	41	9	38	40
10	28	41	10	38	40
11	28	41	11	38	40
12	28	41	12	38	40
13	28	41	13	38	40
14	28	41	14	38	40
15	28	41	15	38	40
16	28	41	16	38	40

Total rainfall for season to date 12.80 inches  
To corresponding period last season 7.32

## LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 44; residence, black 394; Jackson.

Johnny Love and Bayard Holtz left Sunday morning for Berkeley, where they will take a general business course at the Berkeley Business College.

Misses Bonnie and Maud McGary left Tuesday to enter the Berkeley Business College.

Henry Weil returned Monday, after spending two weeks with his family in San Francisco.

Frank Cuneo will leave to-morrow for Oakland, to attend St. Mary's College.

Lawrence Newman, after an absence of several months with his parents in San Francisco, for the purpose of regaining his health, returned to Jackson Monday, and has resumed his duties as deputy in the county clerk's office.

Miller's Best Flour—once kneaded always needed. no 5

Miss Carrie Anthony, who has been spending the holiday with her folks here, returned to Berkeley yesterday, where she is engaged in teaching a class of pupils in the art of china painting.

Mrs. Sidney Goad, after a week's visit with her parents in Sacramento, returned home Monday.

Opie Harper left Sunday morning for San Francisco to consult a specialist in regard to his sight. He has been troubled with failing sight in one eye for some time, and it is probable that he will have to submit to an operation to effect a cure. During his absence his saloon business will remain closed.

Robert Read sr., came up from San Francisco Monday on business.

B. Head on Sunday afternoon, when the snowballing fever was at its height, climbed on the roof of a shed in the rear of the National hotel in quest of ammunition in shape of snow. He managed to slide off, falling about ten feet to the bed of Jackson creek. He was considerably bruised and shaken up by the experience, but no bones were broken.

Lee Kerfoot won the prize suit at Geo. Dorman's drawing, and Mrs. Silva won the ladies' prize—a fur.

The prize doll offered by P. Cuneo store was won by Genolia of the Central hotel and the meerschau pipe was coralled by Wallace Jones.

Barney O'Neil was summoned to San Jose the latter part of last week by a message announcing that his father, C. C. O'Neil was smitten with a stroke of paralysis. He returned Monday evening, reporting that his father was improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murphy of Butte city spent the holidays in Stockton, with the latter's relatives.

The fees in the county recorder's office for the month of December were \$118.75.

### Making Life Safer

Everywhere life is being made more safe through the work of Dr. King's New Life Pills in constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver troubles, kidney diseases and bowel disorders. They're easy, but sure, and perfectly build up the health. 25c at Genolia's Drug Store.

## Trial Jurors.

The following named persons have been selected for trial jurors for the year 1910:

Township No. 1—David Badaracco, Joseph H. Coombs, Victor Joseph Chichizola, George Franklin Dorman, John Davitto, David Wilbert Dorman, Joseph Fleming, John Edwin Mosking, Robert Perry Lepley, James Meehan, Antone Massa, Fortunato Molignoni, Thomas Mello, Edward Tobias Purcell, William Schroeder, Carl William Schacht, William Tam, John Barton, Francisco Baimis, William Robert Green, Harry William Jones, Charles A. McKinney, William Pratt Peek, Abraham Lincoln Stewart, Matthew Peter Thomas, Thoms J. Burrow jr., Joseph Bastian, Michael Driscoll, John R. Dick, Charles Gibbert, Edwin Theodore Heath, James Augustine Laughton, John Currant Lima, Charles M. Meek, George Edward Vela, George Murphy, Daniel H. Brown, Thomas Henry Bolitho, John Flaherty, Jerome Guisto, David Thomas Kerr, William Mattley, Andrea Piccardo, John Colman Rader, Antone Rickert, Joseph C. Garibani, William John Nettle jr., Luigi Bartholomeo Poggi, William Milton Penry, Manuel Garibaldi, Victor Ben Molino, James Jackson Nichols, Robert Ousby, Joseph Ellis, Ernest Fisher, Charles Dufrene, William Tyack, William White, Archie Porobich, J. D. Palmer, W. K. McFarland, Charles Harmon.

Township No. 2—W. A. Amick, W. Stewart, Claude Braddy, Alex Baker, E. Smith, W. H. Preuty, D. C. Churchman, Tom Carpenter, A. Davis, Joseph Kidd, Al Nickles, P. Sheridan, E. Merkel, A. Cottell, Eric Schmidt, Fred Kirk, W. W. Carlie, Geo. Ellis, C. F. Mack, B. Hammer, Wiatt Nichols, M. R. Bacon, E. F. Bryant, Jas. Tubbs, Chas. Childs, E. C. Woolsey, J. H. Heffren, J. F. Wharf, J. W. Jones, Geo. Dunlap, Joe Sibole, Geo. Yager, Wm. Fithian, Jas. Mastretta, Geo. Salzgaber, Wm. Ray, Dan Fitzsimmons, Jasper Johnson, B. Isaacs, W. H. Leninger.

Township No. 3—John Canvin, Geo. Miller, C. M. Henry, Harry Ferry, M. Robinson, Finley Goodman, Frank Blakeley, A. W. Kimball, Henry Toop, Frank Denend, R. O. McKen, Willis Hoss, Walter Webster, F. Harker, F. B. Joyce, Lee Peyton, Jas. McFadden, W. E. Smith, L. W. Jones, Frank Walker, W. W. Stewart, O. L. Webster, Lee Yates, Joe Wigglesworth, W. Sharp, Frank Tyler, Mitchel Fitzgerald, Geo. Rule, Art Kereff, S. A. Werley.

Township No. 4—Patrick Kelley, John Torre Jerry, Garibaldi A. Biasotti, Louis Galli, V. Americh, Gil Gorton, S. Hartwick, Sam Pearce, A. Cavangaro, Geo. Bacocho, Tom Trudgeon, Lorenzo Marre, Ed Tibbets, Amadeo Ramazzotti, James H. Oates sr., John Carylon, Lorenzo Oneto, W. E. Whitehead, Thos. Dynan, Charles Gatten, John W. Waters, Sam Hughes, Herman Lemm, Edward Shealer, John Daneri, John Miller, W. Liddicoat, Virgil Norton, John Nichols, Albert Cranzin, Richard Harris, John Levaggi jr., A. Malatesta, Alfred Pharris, E. Botto, James Jory, John Bernardis, James Cox, Walter Lucot, Ben White.

Township No. 5—Wm. P. Ball, James J. Bastian, John Franklin Brumfield, Wm. George Bowden, Elmer D. Barney, Charles Currier, Geo. Leo Clarke, Walter Stonewall Clarke, Charles Grant Devore, John Dorman, Milton O. Dickerman, George Washington Felker, John Crambart, Harvey Jameson, Peter Labadie, John D. McFarlane, Jabez Ninnis, John Orr, Wm. Dunn Ould, Reuben T. Upton, W. S. Weston, Frederick Yager, George Curtin Allen, Thomas Anderson, Henry White, Ezra Taylor.

Bids for supply of wood were opened as follows:  
Salvador Privitali - 87.75  
John Drendel - 7.25  
A. A. Massa - 7.45  
John Drendel was awarded the contract for wood for one year at \$7.25 per cord.

### Better Photo's.

When buying "Photos" why not get the "better kind"? It really costs you no more than to buy inferior quality. Its merely a choice of photographers. When you have "LOGAN," the premier photographer of Stockton, do your work you are assured of this better kind. He has the equipment, the experience and the finest kind of workmanship to offer you. Try him when next in Stockton. Studio at 15 S. San Jaquiu street, Stockton.

### Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Jackson, Cal. post office, January 7, 1910:  
Emma Bowin, E. Hannah, Miss Grace Jackson, C. James, Baby Kennedy, Mrs. Alice J. Laverone, Lorenzo Maffio, Mrs. E. McGaffee, Blas Maslac, John Massoni, G. Warena-leisti, Joe Pagnero, Saulle Palmi, Steve Petrisich, F. Phillipine, E. J. Phillips, Louis Pitto, Henry Ratto, Frank Summers, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Young, Mrs. J. D. Wittman.

You'll feel better after taking DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the safe, sure, pleasant, gentle little liver pills. If you would be sure of good results insist on DeWitt's Carboloid Witch Hazel Salve, the original. It is good for big cuts or little ones, small scratches or bruises or big ones, but is especially good for piles. Sold by Ruhser's City Pharmacy.

## DARING BURGLARY

### Safe at Marre's Store Robbed.

A robbery of a most daring character occurred during Tuesday night, the scene of operation being the wholesale liquor store of Marre Bros., at the corner of Broadway and Stump street, opposite the Marre hotel. It is believed that the cracksmen—for it is probable that more than one was engaged in the enterprise—got to work some time after midnight, as Jos Marre passed the store on his way home about twelve o'clock, and everything appeared normal at that hour. The electric lights were burning, and no noises were heard within. Wednesday morning on entering the office, it was discovered that the large iron safe had been broken open, and its contents of coin stolen. The booty secured by the burglars is placed at from \$30 to \$35. It was not customary to leave any large amount in the safe. It was usual to leave the outer door of the safe open, or at least unlocked. This was the case on the night in question. All the operators had to do, therefore was to break the inner door. To do this the cracksmen had come fully armed with the necessary implements, and their outfit of tools was left on the scene. It consisted of a big sledge hammer, a pincbar with a curved point; a saw for cutting iron, and brace and bit. The hammer and perhaps the crowbar were the only tools actually used. To get to the money drawers did not require but a few minutes. Checks and other papers of value to the owner, but of no use to the raiders, were left untouched. There was nothing missing except the cash. That the criminals should leave clues in the shape of their tools behind may seem strange; but really this was the safer course. To have attempted to have carried them away would certainly have impeded their flight. And to be seen with such an outfit would have attracted attention and aroused suspicion.

The tools were recognized as having been taken from the shop of the Amador Central Railroad Company at Martell. This is one of the most amazing facts of the affair, and tends to show either that more than one was involved, or that if only one he must have had a vehicle to pack the tools. Those at Marre's hotel noticed a stranger hanging about the premises for a long time Monday afternoon. He seemed to be taking observations of the inside of the office from the sidewalk. He appeared well dressed, and disposed to talk. Jos Marre, to whom he made an attempt to get into conversation, took particular notice of the man, and would be able to recognize him again. A man answering the description was also noticed about the Martell depot prior to the robbery. On Wednesday morning deputy sheriff Connors, in company with Jos Marre, went to the depot about train time to see if the stranger might not be a passenger, but no such individual was to be seen. So far no clue has been obtained to clear up the affair.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars or any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made

In the superior court in and for the county of Amador, state of California.

In the matter of the estate of John D. Baughman, deceased.  
H. E. Potter, the administrator of the estate of John D. Baughman, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the judge of said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, appear before the said superior court on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said superior court at the city of Jackson, in said county of Amador, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said decedent, John D. Baughman, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in said Amador county.

Dated, December 9th, 1909.  
FRED V. WOOD,  
deci0 Judge.

**The A. Van der Naillen School**  
of Practical Civil, Electrical, Mining Engineering  
Established 1864  
Occupying their own building, workshop and laboratories. Open all year. Great demand for students in all lines. Now students should enroll at once. Address: 81st St. and Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.

## DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Locations—F. B. Joyce locates Pick and Drill quarry claim, Volcano district.  
L. Foppiano locates Bona Esperanza quartz claim in 25-7-10.  
David Fisher, jr. locates the Edinburg quartz claim, Clinton district.  
David Fisher, jr. locates the McKenzie quartz claim, Clinton district.  
John E. Mufford locates the Moon quartz claim, Camp Opra district.  
H. M. Mefford locates the Chapparral quartz claim, Camp Opra district.  
John E. Mufford locates the Chapparral quartz claim, No. 1, Camp Opra district.  
John Grillo et al locates the Union quartz claim, Volcano district.  
John Grillo et al locates the True Merit quartz claim, Volcano district.  
John Grillo et al locates the Flora Dora quartz claim, Volcano district.  
John Grillo et al locates the Eagle Point quartz claim, Volcano district.  
John Grillo et al locates the Lucky Boy quartz claim, Volcano district.  
Arthur Mills locates Red Hill quartz claim, Oleta district.  
Proofs of Labor—Paola Rasitqaz on Littlefield quartz claim, Middle Bar district.  
Rado Glavinich on Astoria quartz claim, Middle Bar district.  
George Turcinovich on Merimac quartz claim, Middle Bar district.  
Rado Glavinich on Elephantine quartz claim, Middle Bar district.  
J. F. Goodman on Bicknell placer, Volcano district.  
M. P. Thomas on Middle Bar quartz claim, Middle Bar district.  
H. F. Vogt on Vogt placer, Jackson district.  
H. F. Vogt on Vogt Consolidated mines, Jackson district.  
Thomas Boyson on the Chief quartz claim, Plymouth district.  
Thomas Boyson on Klondike Consolidated claim, Plymouth district.  
Thomas Boyson on Bona Fortuna quartz claim, Plymouth district.  
E. M. Gillick on Studhorse quartz claim, Volcano district.  
W. H. Sharp on 40 acres in 28-8-11 acres in, Oleta district.  
F. Alleyne Orr, on Surprise quartz claim, Plymouth district.  
Satisfactions of Mortgages—Bargala to Pool.  
Ostrom to Davis.  
Trust Deed—James I. Pool et ux to I. P. Ostrom, 120 acres in 21 and 22-8-11, 8250.  
Patent—U. S. to Claus Feldhusen et al, Stony Gulch placer claim of 20 acres, Oleta district.  
Certificates of Redemptions—40 acres in 26-8-10 and 110 acres in 35-8-10, taxes of 1835, \$13.52.  
Agreement—W. N. Bardoe agrees with George Hambric fixing the boundary line between Mineral Point and Empire quartz claims Jackson district, 810.  
Deeds—C. R. Downs to Amador Electric Light and Power Co., pole line, fix ures, wire and connections between Martells and Lone, 810.  
Anna E. Plunkett to Joseph Vaira et ux 80 acres in 15-7-10 and parts of 22-7-10, 810.  
John Wharf et ux to R. J. Ringer, 55 acres in 15-5-10, 810.  
Charles L. Paddon to Lacke—Paddon Company, 80 acres in 18-7-9, 810.  
Christina Abramofsky to A. M. Gall, lot 8 block 3, Jackson, 810.

### A Wild Blizzard Raging

brings danger, suffering—often death to thousands, who take colds, coughs and lagrippe—that terror of winter and spring. Its danger signals are "stuffed up," nostrils, lower part of nose sore, chills and fever, pain in back of head, and a throat gripping cough. When grip attacks, as you value your life, don't delay getting Dr. King's New Discovery. "One bottle cured me," writes A. L. Dunn, of Pine Valley, Miss., "after being laid up" three weeks with grip." For sore lungs, hemorrhages, coughs, colds, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, its supreme. 50c. \$1.00 Guaranteed by Spagnoli Drug Store.

### Money in Treasury

The county treasurer made his usual monthly report to the supervisors as follows:  
Gold - 7,860 00  
Silver - 3,220 63  
Courteny - 900 00  
Checks - 35,889 51  
Bills - 217 77  
Warrants redeemed - 11,679 99  
Deposit in Bank of Amador county - 15,000 00  
Total - 874,767 90

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## SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. F. V. WOOD, JUDGE.

Yager vs Stevens—Hearing motion to strike out portion of defendants' answer granted.  
Hammer vs Breed—Continued, to be set for trial January 15.  
McGee vs Bergevin—Motion of plaintiff to renew his motion to dismiss denied, defendant permitted to file new bond within five days.  
Van Vranken vs Jamerson et al—Order setting case for trial January 17 is set aside, and case set for trial January 21.  
Central Trust Co vs W. A. Nevills et al—Set for trial February 21.  
Ella Westfall vs John Westfall—Final decree of divorce granted.  
Estate and guardianship of Gertrude Green et al—Mrs. Green appointed guardian upon filing bond of \$100 for each ward.  
Estate of B. Isaacs—Matter continued until January 15.  
Matter of examination of Kate Thompson alleged insane—Examined and committed to Stockton insane asylum.  
Estate of B. G. Ratto—Matter of report continued until January 8.  
Estate of John T. Kelly—Final account approved as rendered.  
Estate of G. H. Bonham—Decree establishing notice to creditors.  
People vs Sutter Creek State Bank—Request for instructions in the matter of assessment of California Pressed Brick Company. Order made granting C. H. McKenney authority to pay the assessment of five cents per share levied upon the capital stock of said corporation.  
Estate of John T. Kelly—Petition for distribution of estate filed.

Best for coughs and colds is Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. It moves the bowels freely yet gently and thereby drives the cold from the system. It stops the cough. Children like it—pleasant to take. Sold by Ruhser's City Pharmacy.

## City Trustees.

Trustees of Jackson met January 6, all members present.  
Monthly report of sexton, marshal, treasurer and clerk were read and approved.

Claims were allowed as follows:  
H. A. Clark, team hire - \$2.25  
C. Gilbert, " " - 13.50  
S. Phear, " " - 1.75  
A. Meek, labor - 2.50  
J. Forshay, " " - 8.50  
V. Botto, " " - 68.75  
J. B. Tam, " " - 52.50  
Garbarina bros., blacksmithing - 5.85  
E. S. Petois, cemetery labor - 15.00  
W. H. Thompson, rec fees - 3.00  
Geo. Lucot, blacksmithing - 19.60  
Mrs. C. Marelia, office rent - 6.00  
Amador Lumber Co., lumber - 22.44  
A. E. L. & Ry. Co., lights - 110.00  
Amador Co., rent - 30.00  
Wm. Goings, janitor - 5.00  
C. Kelly, rec death certificates - 2.50  
Geo. Huberty, fum etc - 4.95  
Fairbanks Morse Co., gas engine 603.00  
Knight & Co., rock crusher - 750.00  
U. S. Gregory, bd of prisoners - 10.00  
Burke, rent for dump ground - 30.00

The auditing company reports favorable on said claims for their respective amount, and on motion duly made and carried upon roll call were ordered paid from general fund.

Salary for December ordered paid as follows:

Geo. Huberty, marshal, \$75; Robt. Bole, attorney, 25; J. Garbarini, fire chief, 10; E. S. Petois, sexton, 50; C. M. Kelley, clerk and assessor, 40.

Application of Archie Corobich to retail liquors at his Broadway store read.  
Application of W. D. Dufrene and others to have the name of the Jackson Gate Road changed to North Main street was granted.

Ordinance No. 54 establishing election precincts for the City of Jackson was passed.

Application of Thomas Lemm for permit to retail liquors at the Comstock saloon, No. 72, Main Street was placed on file.

On motion the amount of \$6.47 ex poll tax was cancelled.

On motion the clerk was instructed to accept from city pound keeper 69 unsold dog license tags in settlement of balance of \$10,350 due city on dog license account.

Ordinance No. 55 relating to street poll tax, and ordinance No. 56 relating to dog license tax were read and on file.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for a bill of lumber amounting to about 3000 feet of Oregon pine. Adjourned until January 24.

Chamberlain's cough remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles, quickly relieves and cures painful breathing and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. Sold by all dealers.

## Dr. P. S. Goodman's Sanatorium

Sutter Creek, Amador Co. Calif.

Located in the Foothills

### Where It Never Snows

X Ray, Hot Air, Vibrators, Hot and Cold Baths. General Treatment for all diseases Medical and Surgical, except Contagious Diseases.

Terms in advance, \$15 per week and up.



# A WOMAN'S WOMAN.

By ALMA SWARTZ.  
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"If I were thinking of marriage," I said to Edith. "I would not trust to my own judgment of the girl of my choice. I would discover if she stood well with members of her own sex."

"If I were thinking of marriage," replied Edith. "I would go to the mother of the man I thought of marrying and ask her if she could recommend him."

I could not say whether Edith was speaking ironically or not. I dropped the subject.

I had gone to Florida, where Edith was spending the winter, to ask her to be my wife. Since we did not reside in the same place when at home I had had no opportunity of knowing how she stood with any one except myself. Therefore before making her aware of my intentions I resolved to covertly draw forth the opinions of certain members of her own sex. There were a number of girls at the same hotel with her, and I thought I might gather evidence from them. But after a couple of days' stay among them it seemed to me that Edith either kept herself voluntarily aloof from them or had been left out of their little coterie. I soon became good friends with them and proceeded to elucidate the matter. What was my surprise to discover that not one of them would speak well of her, and many of them spoke ill of her.

This was a shock. I had supposed that good opinions of one who seemed to me to be so deserving of them would come merely for the asking. But no. If I were to sum up her character upon the evidence of those who must know her, rather than marry her it would be better for me that I had never been born. One declared that she was vain, another selfish, another untruthful. Indeed, every one attributed to her some fault. Not willing to condemn her without a hearing, I asked her why she did not make companions of the other young ladies in the hotel.

"Oh," she replied disdainfully, "they're got up a mutual admiration society and have no use for any girl except themselves."

The reply was not satisfactory. I was bitterly disappointed. The only thing for me to do was to go back north and drop Edith from my mind. But she was attractive to me—very attractive. She was pretty and engaging. I didn't wish to give her up. I made up my mind, however, to be true to the principle I had enunciated to Edith herself at the beginning of this story. I packed my trunk and paid my bill at the hotel. Then I did what men are constantly doing when they apply principles to their love affairs. I subordinated my judgment to my inclination. Here were six girls, some of whom refused to speak well of Edith, while the rest condemned her. Her own testimony in her own behalf would on principles of evidence be worthless. Nevertheless, on the evening before my departure I walked with her into an orange grove and asked her how she had come to antagonize so many girls of her own age.

Her reply was that if I declined to consider her superior to every one of them she had no further use for my acquaintance.

I confess I was taken aback by this illogical method of handling the subject. Take the evidence of one against six! If I were to make the most important decision of my life on such evidence, heaven help me! I called her attention to the fact that all these young ladies were her peers and their concurrence in condemning her was not to be put aside by her bare assertion. She replied that if our acquaintance were to continue it must be upon the condition she had stated.

We walked back to the hotel in silence, and at parting Edith didn't even look at me. I went to my room and wrestled with myself. That night I slept but little and the next morning awoke with a languid feeling, not only of body, but of mind. All day I struggled to prevent myself from marrying a girl condemned by her associates. I went to the railroad station, but saw the train leave without me. Edith when I met her on the tennis court took no notice of me. She seemed to have forgotten me over the net. In the afternoon when she appeared, beautifully appareled and with a rose in her hair, I raised the white flag. I asked her to walk with me in the orange grove. Once there I told her that if all the saints in heaven condemned her I would feel honored to kiss the hem of her garment.

"You told me," she replied, "that if you meditated marriage you would discover if the girl of your choice stood well with her own sex. You know what the girls here think of me."

"They are unworthy to express an opinion of you."

She laughed.

"I admit," I stammered, "that I have gone back on my principle. Perhaps I have been a fool, but I can't help it."

"Yes, you have been very stupid. In the first place, I knew what you came down here for. Any girl would have known that. In the second place, you should not have told me that you were going to ask my friends their opinion of me."

"Your friends?"

"Yes. All these girls are my friends. I told them if you asked their opinion of me to condemn me."

"What in the name of conscience did you do that for?"

"Do you suppose I would marry a man who would go to some other woman for an opinion of me?"

## SICK HEADACHE CURES.

How to Relieve This Most Distressing Form of Illness.

Sick headache, while not dangerous, is one of the most disagreeable forms of illness. Some women are subject to it at such frequent intervals that they are incapacitated for several days at a time.

Unless the headache is known to come from some functional disorder it can generally be traced to impaired digestion or a sluggish liver. These must be treated in the interims of the headaches, as at the time nothing but alleviating remedies are possible.

A treatment that is often successful is to abstain from red meats for a time and to be careful about taking foods that ferment easily. One man who had doctored for years for sick headaches was cured by his wife seeing to it that he drank a cup of hot water with a half teaspoonful of salt in it as soon as he arose in the morning.

A half lemon in a glass of cold water taken night and morning is another remedy that has proved helpful to many.

During the attack rest and quiet are imperative. Lie down in a darkened room, drink quantities of hot water and apply either a hot water bottle or an ice bag to the temples and the base of the brain.

Cloths rung out of hot witch hazel often bring quick relief. Headache cologne if rubbed on the temples in time acts as a preventive, while some sufferers are helped by taking a cathartic at the first symptom.

In severe cases five or ten minutes' treatment with an electric battery is invaluable. This is better than massage, as the pressure is sometimes too strong when the headache is bad.

In the first stages of sick headache it can often be averted by taking abdominal and neck exercises and by putting a mustard plaster over the stomach.

### How to Make Kitchen Aprons.

To the woman who does her own work there is great satisfaction in a neat, well made apron, and such a necessary article may be easily and quickly made at home and prove much more attractive than the ready made ones. An admirable apron is cut with a panel front that extends to the bust and fitted side gores that are finished with a band of buttons around the waist. A bias band around the neck is slightly shaped and buttoned to the panel front, but may be slipped on over the head without unbuttoning. There is a shaped pocket at the side, and if one is desired on the front at the bust it may be added. Denims and percales in solid colors or checked gingham are usually chosen for work aprons, but for more elaborate ones dotted or crossbarred muslins are very dainty and launder well. The latter may be touched up with lace edged ruffles put on with heading through which colored ribbons are run, pockets set on with fine featherstitching or embroidery, and instead of the plain belt about the waist ribbon strings may be substituted.

### How to Clean White Leather Shoes.

Soft white leather shoes can be cleaned in gasoline, and when not too badly soiled they clean nicely with almost any white powder. Pique or linen shoes should be washed, but often if merely dusty they can be cleaned with white chalk or flour. The regular white shoe polish can be used on them. A white polish is made with whiting and water, made medium thick and applied with a cloth. Rub the shoes free from dry powder after they have dried. Chamois booties clean nicest in rather strong ammonia water. They should be washed in a suds with ammonia in it and rinsed in ammonia water and wiped dry with a towel. Do not dry chamois near artificial heat.

### How to Overcome Cooking Odors.

A volatile oil rich in sulphur is contained in onions, turnips and cabbage. When these vegetables are boiled this oil spreads over the surface of the water and sends its fumes to the far corners of the house. If the vegetables are soaked in salted water for an hour before cooking the trouble will be less. If they are kept at the boiling point for three-quarters of an hour, but not allowed to boil, they will become tender, yet their odor will not permeate the house. If boiling for a short time is preferred as a method of cooking, a crust of very hard bread dropped into the water for ten minutes will absorb most of the oil as it rises, when the crust may be removed.

### How to Get Rid of Ants.

To get rid of ants in a kitchen use on the floor over which they have to pass a spray composed of coal oil, ninety-five parts, and crystals of carbolic acid, five parts; also spray their nest if it can be found. Persist in this treatment and they will leave the place. Do not get the spray on articles of food. The spray must be exceedingly fine. Several hand sprayers are on the market and are ordinarily used in distributing disinfectants. The vapor from this solution is fatal to the ants.

### How to Prevent Rusting.

It is better to use wooden pegs in bathrooms or kitchens, where damp towels or cloths are apt to be hung; otherwise the linen may rust from the iron. If iron hooks are already in place and it is not convenient to change them, give them a coat of white enamel paint. It prevents danger of rusting and is much less unsightly against the paper. If the linen has already been rusted it may be removed by rubbing with lemon juice and salt.

# WHAT BECAME OF GEORGE AIKEN?

By TOM GAYLORD.  
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"What is this report, Meriam, about you and Mr. Abercrombie?"

"It is that we are to be married, and it is true."

"And yet people say that after a man passes forty he will invariably choose a woman from fifteen to twenty years younger than himself."

"There are cases where men past forty marry women they have loved in their youth."

"And yours is such a romance?"

"It is more than a romance—it is a remarkable case."

"Do tell me, I am dying to hear it."

"I must go back twenty-four years. I was then eighteen. Father at that time was speculating in cotton and had made a great deal of money. He was very ambitious for me and told me that, whether or no I married wealth, I must marry a polished man. Father had little opportunity to become refined in his youth, and people always covet what they have been denied. One day when I was out horseback riding my pony ran away with me. A farmer's boy came galloping after me and, catching my rein, saved me from going over a high bank into the river."

"An intimacy sprang up between myself and the youth, whose name was Aiken. I was a shrewd little minx and never said anything at home about the runaway or the farmer's boy."

"Finally I made up my mind that I could not live without George Aiken and proposed to elope with him. He consented, but very unwillingly. He loved me, but had too much sense to consider such a course either honorable or likely to result in our happiness. I called him timid, and this brought him over to my plan."

"My room was on the third story. I procured a rope ladder, on which I intended to descend after the family were all asleep, and hid it in my closet. Aiken was to be at the foot of the ladder to receive me. But when it came to descending the swaying thing my courage failed me, and I called on him to come up and help me. He sprang up the ladder, and just as we were about to go down together we heard footsteps coming up the walk. George Aiken climbed into the window and drew up the ladder."

"Some one came on up to the house and stopped beneath my window. I peeped through the slats and recognized father. He had gone out without my knowing it. He called up the coachman and stationed him under the window, then came into the house."

"I am ruined," I cried, clinging to my lover. "Father must have seen you enter the window."

"George Aiken remained perfectly cool. Presently he said in a steady, low voice:

"Give me your watch."

"I took it from my belt and handed it to him."

"Go to bed," he said, "and pretend to be asleep."

"He opened the door softly and stole out. In a few minutes I had taken off my clothes and was in bed. I heard a commotion downstairs, and presently father came to my door, awakened me, as he supposed, and told me that a thief had been caught in the house with my watch on him."

"Then I saw it all. George had sacrificed himself to save me from disgrace with my own family. I was in agony. I begged father not to prosecute the thief, but he had already called the police, and in another hour George was in jail. He was tried, put in no defense and, being the son of a reputable farmer, got off with a light sentence."

"I disguised myself, went to the jail, saw him and proposed to confess the whole affair. He said my reputation would be lost and that would be worse than a term in the penitentiary for him. I should have had the strength to confess without his consent, but I hadn't. I who had got him into the scrape was too mean spirited to get him out."

"He served eighteen months. When he came out of prison he did not try to see me, but managed to get a note to me undiscovered in which he said that my father would never consent to my marriage with an ex-convict and it would be a sin for an ex-convict to permit me to make the sacrifice. That was the last I heard of him."

"I married, father failed, my husband became an invalid, and I, always anxious to show some courage to contrast with the weakness of my youth, studied stenography and accepted a position. The afternoon of my entrance on my duties I was called into the office of the head of the firm to take his dictation of the day's letters. He looked at me curiously and asked me some questions about myself."

"Six months after this my husband died. I had been getting remittances from time to time from an unknown friend whose identity I could not possibly discover. After my husband's death these remittances were doubled. I wondered if George had prospered, found me out and helped me without making himself known."

"A year after my husband's death the head of the firm for which I worked told me that he was my unknown friend. Surprised, I asked him what reason he had for serving me. He asked me if I remembered George Aiken. I started, turned pale and said yes. Then he told me that he, Edward Abercrombie, was the lover of my youth."

"We are to be married in October."

## Amador County Descriptive Article

Amador county comprises an area of 548 square miles. It lies on the western slope of Sierra Nevada mountains, and embraces within its territory all the diversity of valley, foothill, and high mountainous lands.

Climate.—The climate of the populous portions of the county is as genial and healthful as can be found anywhere in California. As climate is one of the most valuable assets of this favored state in attracting population, Amador stands second to no county in this regard. It should, and no doubt will in time, when its climatic advantages are more thoroughly understood and appreciated, become a health resort not only for those in less favored states, but for the residents of other parts of California. The temperature alone the central portion rarely falls below 30 degrees above zero in winter, and as rarely rises to 100 degrees in the summer. Snow seldom falls in the settled districts, and never remains on the ground for more than a few hours. Of course, in the high mountain regions of eastern Amador the snowfall is very heavy—which is characteristic of the entire Sierra Nevada range. The summer season is always accompanied with cool nights; permitting of sound, refreshing slumber. Fogs are rare, cyclones are unknown, thunderstorms are infrequent.

Gold Mining.—The county, although rich in other sources of wealth, comparatively untouched, is noted principally for her quartz mines. The deepest gold mines in America are located here. The Kennedy mine is now taking gold in liberal quantities from quartz extracted from a depth of over 3000 feet below the surface, with every indication that the pay-off extends to a much greater depth. Since the discovery of gold, the county has contributed fully \$100,000,000 to the world's supply of the precious metal. The mines are still yielding at the rate of about two million dollars annually. Nearly all of this wealth is produced by eight or ten mines operating on what is called the "mother lode," stretching clear across the county in a north-easterly direction a distance of twenty miles. The mines aggregate between 400 and 500 stamps, and furnish employment for over 1000 miners. This industry is still in its infancy. The unexplored territory, even along the main gold belt, is far in excess of the ground that has actually been worked or prospected. The county offers today one of the most inviting fields to be found anywhere in the world for the investment of capital in the fascinating business of gold mining, not alone along the mother lode, but also in the almost untouched mineralized country of the east belt, some ten or twelve miles from the main lode.

Besides gold, we have copper, deposits of pottery, coal, marble, slate, limestone, granite, and soapstone or talc—all undeveloped.

Agricultural Capabilities.—The agricultural possibilities equal, if not excel, the mineral riches. The valley lands will produce anything that can be grown in the most favored sections. In the foothill lands all kinds of deciduous fruits thrive; also all kinds of vegetable are raised where irrigation is practicable along the numerous water courses. Further up in the mountains, at an altitude of 2000 to 2500 feet, the soil is admirably adapted for apples and potatoes. A ready market for many times the quantity now raised of these commodities can be found in the various mining towns.

Grape culture and winemaking are becoming important industries, both the grapes and wine commanding a better price than the product of the lowland.

Land is cheap compared with other California lands. Improved farms may be secured for one-fourth the price current in some places. Unimproved lands can be had from \$5 to \$10 per acre. It does not require a fortune to buy a small ranch. There is room for a large addition to our agricultural population. Vast tracts now devoted to cattle ranges might be made the homes of hundreds of prosperous farmers.

Amador has a population of less than 12000. Three fourths of this is concentrated in a strip of three miles above and below the mineral belt.

Jackson, the county seat, has about 2500 inhabitants, and is an incorporated city of the sixth class. Other towns are Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, Plymouth, Volcano, Pine Grove and Oleta. Ione City is the metropolis of the valley section, a thriving town of 1000 inhabitants.

The community is law abiding. Educational facilities are excellent. A schoolhouse is within easy reach of nearly every family. There is one high school, located at Ione.

The assessment roll for 1909 is \$5,800,793, and the tax rate for both state and county purposes \$2 on the \$100.

The Southern Pacific has a branch railroad running to Ione. From this point the Ione and Eastern railroad extends 14 miles further to the mining section.

The various religious denominations and fraternal organizations are well represented.

## WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

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A GLIMMER FROM  
BEHIND THE CURTAIN

By SUSAN P. LOWRIE.  
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

There are many things that are considered superstitions which may be outcroppings of nature's laws. We scientists can trace animal life back to the very cecatrula of the egg, which is an embryo living being, but we cannot tell why two people will frequently think of the same thing at the same moment. In other words, we have never made a beginning in the science of mental telepathy, either between living people or between the living and the dead. This is preliminary to an experience given me by one of my most gifted pupils shortly after she had taken a husband.

"Professor," she said, "you remember that I once confided to you that there was a mystery in our family, that when I was a child my nurse was dismissed for the mere mention of it to me, though she had given me no idea of what it was. Well, the evening before my marriage while exploring a garret for some needed article I came upon a trunk, which I opened and found to contain sundry knick-knacks, all evidently very old. One was a daguerrotype of a girl, another a pasteboard box tied with a faded ribbon. I opened the box and found a small piece of wedding cake, dried to a crisp. Girls, you know, sleep with wedding cake under their pillows to influence their dreams. I took the piece I found away with me and that night slept with it under my pillow.

"I dreamed this dream:

"I was walking in one of those old fashioned gardens still common in old New England, and more so in the southern states, inclosed by a high wall. Through a vista of trees and flowers I could see the rear of a house. Through a door opening on to a porch came a young man and a girl. The man wore a frock coat with brass buttons, a profusion of neckwear and trousers strapped beneath his shoes. He carried a cane. The girl's dress was covered with flowers, and her hair, parted in the center of her head, was plastered down over her temples. The two came toward me over a walk bordered with boxwood, and as they drew near I recognized the girl whose daguerrotype I had seen in the trunk in the garret. The man's face looked familiar, but I could not place it.

"They were talking excitedly, but what they said I did not hear. Indeed, I didn't hear their voices; I only knew they were discussing some subject of vital importance to them. Suddenly a wooden door in the garden wall opened, and another man entered. He, too, was young and dressed in the same fashion as the man walking with the girl. On his entrance she gave a cry, and the two young men stood and glared at each other. There was some confusion in my dream from this point for awhile, and the next feature I remember distinctly was seeing the man who had come out of the house with the girl pull his walking stick in two pieces, separating it just below the handle. The upper part was a long, thin piece of steel. With it he rushed upon the man who had entered last and stabbed him. The steel withdrawn, I saw the red blood gush forth. The girl fell over on a bed of flowers in a faint.

"I awoke in one of those horrible conditions produced by bad dreams. Had mine been the consequence of some internal ailment like indigestion I might have quieted down and gone to sleep. But my seeing in the girl the person whose likeness I had found in the trunk convinced me that I had been carried back to some scene enacted in the past. Consequently I puzzled over it till morning and arose on my wedding day, having slept only a few hours. At breakfast father, noticing my appearance, looked at me anxiously and asked me if I were ill. I told him my dream.

"After my return from my honeymoon father told me the family secret. My grandmother, his mother, was a New Orleans creole. A coquette, she had encouraged two suitors. The scene I had dreamed had been enacted in the garden behind her father's house in that city. My grandmother had chosen the young man who had entered the garden with her. His portrait, taken when he was about forty years old, hangs in our drawing room. No likeness of my grandmother remains, except the daguerrotype, which was taken a year before the crime. Indeed, she would never have her portrait painted, living a retired life, burdened by the thought that she had been the cause of the tragedy. The weapon used was a sword cane, much in vogue in that day."

When the narrator ceased the inquiring look she gave me told that she wished to know if I had any theory of the natural causes that had transported her back to witness what had occurred more than sixty years before. I said this to her:

"As prior to the fifteenth century there was a vast continent—America—unknown, except through report, to the people of the world, there is and has always been a realm of spirit, soul—call it what you will—whose manifestations are so vague, in which truth and error are so inextricably mingled that as yet we scientists have no data on which to begin to work. Some day some one will make—accidentally perhaps—a discovery which will open up a new continent in the world of psychology. Then these scattered experiences which are now merely the glimmerings of realms concealed from us will take shape."

SCIENTIFIC  
MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Rat Electrocution—Flying Machine—Efficiency—Anti-Beef Education—Pictures by Wireless—Instantaneous Radiograms—Only Cannon Can Sink Balloons—Improving Sea Power—Peat Fuel Used at the Bog—Heating by Quartz Tubes.

The novel method of electrocuting rats now in use at the electric station of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, has been patented by M. Von Brederheim, and is a trap enticing its victims by bait. As the animal enters, a circuit is closed, turning on the electric current. A set of wires is so arranged as to come into contact with the creature's body, and is instantaneous, with no appreciable combustion. A number of the traps can be mounted together in a box, and they can be adapted for destroying mice and other animals. A special contact to ring an alarm bell or light a lamp is desirable, as this gives warning that the trap should be set again. The station's three-phase current, working at 120 volts, seems to be sufficient to kill rats, but direct current at 220 volts can be used if desired.

Considering the various aeroplanes, an engineering authority finds that for each horse-power the Wright biplane weight 41.6 pounds and spreads 21.6 square feet of surface; the Farman biplane, 24.2 pounds, and 8.2 esquare feet, and the Curtiss biplane, 18.3 pounds, and 9 square feet. Of the monoplanes, the Antoinette weighs 20.8 pounds and spreads 7.3 square feet per horse power; the Bleriot, 19.2 pounds and six square feet. Smallest of all, having a weight and surface less than one-fifth as great as the Wright machine is the Demoselle of Santos Dumont, a little monoplane that for each horse power weighs only .8 pounds and spreads 3.8 square feet of surface.

As a contribution toward the solution of the food problem, the British National Sea Fisheries Protection Association is seeking a larger use of fish by handbooks explaining the dietetic importance and the best and most attractive methods of preparation. With a small amount of skill and very simple appliances it can be given a little appreciated variety of appetizing forms, and with an allowance for waste and the somewhat less nutritive value per pound, it is a much more economical food than meat. With its greater economy and special value for children and young people, it is believed to deserve a greater place in the dietary of the people.

For telegraphing sketches or photographs without wires, G. J. DeGuillen-Garcia, a Spanish engineer, proposes to use two ordinary wireless stations of any system. For the usual transmitter and receiver he substitutes two equal cylinders, rotated uniformly by clockwork or otherwise, and each carrying a tracing stylus describing a helical path on the surface of its cylinder. The sketch placed on the metal cylinder at the transmitting end is drawn in insulating ink. The current passing between the stylus and the cylinder is broken as the stylus crosses the ink, and this causes a relay to close the circuit sending out Hertzian waves. At the receiving end the cylinder is covered with paper moistened with potassium ferrocyanide or other solution. As the Hertzian waves arrive, a current passes through the stylus, giving a black line on the paper, and as the two cylinders are turning in the same time this line corresponds to the path of the sending stylus across the ink. When each cylinder has been completely traversed by its stylus, the lines received have the form of the original drawing. For sending photographs, the positive or negative is produced in relief in bichromated gelatine, and the transmitting apparatus is somewhat modified. As the stylus traverses the relief, which varies in height for light and shade, a sensitive lever causes four different contacts to be made. One contact leads the current to the relay through a smooth-edged disc, and the other contacts lead through toothed discs having different spacings, so that the waves sent out are in a continuous series or broken into different intervals. The long lines and graded dotted lines received reproduce the picture in its varied shading.

In making X-ray photographs of living subjects a serious disadvantage has been the necessity of a time exposure. To overcome the difficulty a German physicist has devised a special induction coil that yields one sudden and very intense spark, and thus produces a radiogram with an exposure of 1-30 to 1-100 of a second. A small silver or copper fuse in the primary circuit in the interruption gives the desired result. The sudden breaking of the circuit as the wire melts gives the intense discharge, and exposures can be made rapidly, the fuse being quickly replaced.

In German tests 30,000 bullet holes at close range were necessary to bring down a balloon, the small holes, not cleanly cut, permitting little gas to escape. The new field guns for destroying balloons can be tilted to 70 or 75 degrees.

Important as the screw propeller now is, its action seems to be very imperfectly understood. In his late investigation at the Technical high school of Charlottenburg, Prof. Oswald Flamm used a simple testing apparatus, consisting of a glass tank about 33 feet long by 2½ feet wide and deep, over which runs on a railing a small car, which is attached to an electrically-driven propeller immersed in the water. A cord passing from the car over a pulley suspends a cup for weights, giving a means of measuring the push of a propeller. Two powerful electric ears at one side of the tank send their rays through the water to a camera on the opposite side, and make it possible to obtain perfect photographs in one-thousandth of a second. The propellers tried were somewhat less than four inches in diameter, 14 different patterns—including all standard types—having been tested. With the apparatus described the propellers were studied in action, and it was shown—contrary to old theory—that a screw at high speed does not lose efficiency through "cavitation," or the forming of a vacuum behind the blades, and also that the push is not increased by inclosing the propeller in a tube to prevent escape of water at the sides. Propeller efficiency seems to be based on a sucking action. The retarding attributed to "cavitation" is really due to air sucked down, and remedies are placing the propeller deeper and giving the vessel's stern a long protective overhang. From his tesis and photographs Prof. Flamm has designed a very efficient screw with increasing pitch and narrow blades, power being wasted by by wide blades.

Though peat fuel has been abandoned on Swedish railways, it promises better results at power stations. The new

central electricl station in the Prussian district of East Friesland uses peat from the neighboring moor, and it is expected that this supply will yield steam for driving the generators a century. The plant, which cost \$750,000, can furnish several thousand horse-power of energy. More than 150 miles of wire distribute the current, which is already used for harbor works and other purposes, and is likely soon to operate two railway lines.

A quartz tube enclosing a spiral of nickel or other wire is the unit of the new Bastian electric heater. The incandescence of a suitable group of tubes gives heat for cooking or other use, and the wires are easily renewed when necessary.

**THROW OUT THE LINE  
Give the Kidneys Help and Many  
Jackson People Will Be Happier.**

Throw out the life line!—The kidneys need help. They're overworked—can't get the poison filtered out of the blood. They're getting worse every minute. Will you help them? Doan's Kidney Pills have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back from the verge of despair. Will cure any form of kidney trouble. George McKeen, 416 Nineteenth St., Sacramento, Calif., says: "My kidneys were disordered for a long time, causing acute pains through my loins. In spite of all the doctoring I did, I found no relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They gradually removed the symptoms of my trouble and before I realized it, was cured. The years that have elapsed have only served to strengthen my opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and I am glad to say that I have never suffered from kidney complaint since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Chamberlain's cough remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritation of the throat and lungs. It stands unrivalled as a remedy for all throat and lung disease. Sold by all dealers.

From Our Exchanges.

A Frenchman by the name of H. Caslander was found dead Monday last by Dr. S. F. Stuckey and E. Boire of this place, who were en route to Railroad Flat. The man was lying in the middle of the main road and had to be moved in order to allow the team to pass. Mr Caslander was an old resident of that vicinity and was about 75 years of age. Judge Sorenson of West Point held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being death from natural causes.—Prospect.

If there is any one thing more than another that is censurable in a person it is cruelty to dumb beasts. And this preface is simply to tell what happened in that line last week. On Wednesday S. T. Seamans was driving into town from Jackson Valley and when a mile or two out one of his horses fell suddenly ill and dropped in the road. Seamans paid no attention to the poor beast except to pull off the harness and leave him lying where he had fallen. He came into town leading the other horse, procured a horse to put in with the well one and drove home, leaving his sick horse to lie there, without food, water or shelter. Adolph Cottell heard the horse moaning and carried him water and hay. And the poor animal laid there until Saturday afternoon, when Geo. Keffer took pity on its suffering and humanely killed it.—Echo.

Postmaster Scott informs the Echo that the business at the lone postoffice will foot up nearly or quite one-third greater than last year. The sale of stamps is fully one-third more, while the bulk of mail handled has almost doubled. This speaks well for the prosperity of the people of lone and surrounding country.—Echo.

There is every probability now that the old Boston mine, which has lain idle for a number of years, will soon resume operation. Capitalists from New York City and South Bend, Indiana, have been here during the past week inspecting the property and we are informed that they are favorably impressed th the proposition.—Citizen.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH

**THE SAN FRANCISCO**

**BULLETIN**

San Francisco's Leading Daily, the

**AMADOR LEDGER**

Is enabled to offer old and new subscribers

Amador Ledger	- Weekly, \$2	} <b>FOR</b> <b>\$3.00</b> Per Year
The Bulletin	- Daily, \$3	
	- per year	

This is an extraordinary offer, and may be withdrawn at any time, so we would suggest that all old subscribers in arrears pay back accounts that they may take advantage of this special combination sale.

THE BULLETIN is famous from coast to coast for its fight in defense of clean government, and is read by more people daily than the combined circulation of all other San Francisco dailies.

You will appreciate the value of this offer when you consider that any of the other San Francisco papers will cost you \$8 per year.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY



# JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

## AT STOCKTON

The first few weeks in the new year reveals a scene of great activity in Stockton's many stores. Stocks are being overhauled, inventories taken, and Clearance Sales inaugurated. This is the time, of all the year, when dollars do double duty. Winter goods must be cleared out to make way for new Spring Stocks. Prices are cut to bed rock and real bargains are to be had on every hand. Don't miss coming to Stockton for these Sales.

- - Stockton, the Base of Supply - -

AMADOR LEDGER.

JACKSON, CAL., JANUARY 7, 1910

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

#### PLYMOUTH.

Jan. 5.—Mrs H. E. Potter and children, Miss Ethel Potter and Mrs John Doman drove to Jackson on Thursday last to make a visit. Mrs Doman returned the following day.

Miss Marie Weston, who has been visiting in Sacramento for the past week, returned on Monday last.

Fay Chadbourne, who has been to Irvington for the past few days, returned on Monday last.

Ella Adams, who has been living in San Francisco for some time, is here on business.

J. E. Walton, accompanied by Dr. W. A. Norman, went to Sacramento Wednesday to see the former's mother, who is quite ill.

Mrs Thomas is quite ill. It seems she received a burn on her foot some time ago, which was neglected, as it was not very severe, but it has now become quite a serious affair.

Miss Mae Easton is keeping books for Rosenwald & Kahn during her vacation.

Gabriel Roos has gone to San Francisco on a business trip.

Frank Carter of Oakland, is here on business concerning the St. Bernard mine.

Mrs Hattie Vance of Pigeon Creek, was in town to-day.

Miss Mae Levaggi has returned to her home in San Francisco, after a delightful visit with her parents here.

Mr and Mrs F. Dugan, who went to Oakland to spend Christmas, returned one day last week.

George Sharrock, who left here some time ago with a traveling show, returned a few days ago, and is now keeping house for Jerome Estey and Henry Kretcher, on the old Brown place near Gwanus mine.

### Amador Lady Makes Record in Fruit Culture.

We take the following from the Oroville Register, concerning Mrs George McMillan, who lived for a number of years in Jackson prior to moving to Oroville three or four years ago, where her husband, who formerly conducted the photograph gallery in Jackson, died about two years ago:

Mrs George McMillan, one of Thermalito's most progressive fruit-growers, brought to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a box of cluster navel oranges which would do honor to any community. Mrs McMillan also brought with her a box of Satsuma-Onshu oranges, which are the choicest of the "kid-glove" varieties, as well as cartons of Smyrna figs, put up for display purposes.

Secretary Crane states that these exhibits simply demonstrate what persistence and perseverance will accomplish, and asks, if a woman can so successfully bring about such results, what should we expect of those of the sterner sex?

### Saved At Death's Door

The door of death seemed ready to open for Murray W. Avers, of Transit Bridge N. Y., when his life was wonderfully saved. "I was in a dreadful condition," he writes, "my skin was almost yellow; eyes sunken; tongue coated; emaciated from losing 40 pounds, growing weaker daily. Virtually liver trouble pulling me down to death in spite of doctors. Then that matchless medicine—electric bitters cured me. I regained the 40 pounds lost and now am well and strong." For all stomach, liver and kidney troubles they're supreme. 50c at Spagnoli Drug Store.

### Notice of Sale of Real Property.

In the Superior Court of the county of Amador, state of California.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel W. Bright, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the state of California, in and for the county of Amador, made on the 22nd day of November, 1909, in the matter of the estate of said deceased, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel W. Bright, deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on the 19th day of January, 1910, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Samuel W. Bright, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that owned by the said Samuel W. Bright at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the county of Amador, state of California, particularly described as follows:

#### PARCEL NO. ONE.

Beginning at the east cor. of Lot No 14 in Block No. 11, Jackson township, thence, via 10° 30' E, as follows, to wit:

1. N 59° W 187.3 along the lot fence to the N.E. cor. of said lot No 14
2. N 21° 30' W 92 along back fence of lot to cor.
3. N 25° W 371.7 along back fence of lots to the S.E. cor. of the Greek church lot
4. N 32° 40' W 150 along the back fence of said church lot to the N.E. cor. thereof
5. S 56° 40' W 88.8 along the north line fence of said church lot to lot corner
6. N 29° 30' W 74 along back fence of lot to cor
7. S 56° 5' W 151.5 along the North line fence of lot to cor on the Onida Road
8. N 3° 45' W 70.5 along fence on said road to post
9. N 27° W 124.0 along fences on said road to post, size 12 ins square
10. N 30° 25' E 148.7 along the South line fence of the Kelly lot to cor
11. N 30° W 250 along the back fence of lots to corner
12. S 50° 30' W 130.8 along the North line fence of lot to cor on the Onida Road
13. N 3° 10' W 50 along the roadside to lot cor
14. N 53° 50' E 150.8 along the South line of lot to cor
15. N 3° 10' W 50 along back fence of lots to cor
16. N 2° W 50 along back fence of lot to cor
17. N 2° 30' W 28.5 along back fence of lot to cor
18. N 13° 5' W 50 along back fence of lot to cor
19. N 6° 30' W 100 along back fence of lots to cor
20. N 7° 45' W 97.5 along back fence to N.E. cor. of Private's lot
21. S 88° 40' W 152.8 along the north line of said lot to cor on Onida road
22. N 8° 45' W 289.5 along roadside and fence to point whence the 1/4 sec square between sections 21 and 22
23. N 4° 35' W 160.5 along roadside fence to post
24. N 16° 25' E 119.9 along roadside fence to post
25. N 2° 10' E 63.9 along roadside fence to post
26. N 8° 15' E 10.6 along roadside fence to post
27. N 5° 50' E 16.3 along roadside fence to post on the south line of the Austrian Benevolent Society's lot
28. N 73° 45' E 33 along fence to post on said south line
29. S 86° 35' E 106.3 along fence to post on said south line
30. S 87° E 535 along fence to post on said south line
31. N 57° 50' E 17.1 along fence to post on said south line
32. N 74° E 16 along fence to post on said south line
33. N 59° 55' E 113 along fence to post on said south line
34. N 58° 20' E 145 along fence on said south line to the center of a lot plus 37.1 dls
35. N 2° 50' W 211 along the fence on the east line of said society lot to post
36. N 21° 25' W 81 along fence on said east line to the S.E. cor. of the Forsyth lot
37. N 21° 30' W 113.6 along fence on Forsyth's east line to post
38. N 18° 30' W 131.7 along fence on said east line to post
39. N 16° 10' W 213 along fence on said east line to corner post on the Onida road, whence the corner to sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 bears N 41 deg W 178 ft dist
40. N 72° 25' E 71.6 along roadside fence to post
41. N 62° 50' E 76.7 along roadside fence to post
42. N 47° 25' E 16 along roadside fence to post
43. N 45° 10' E 89.9 along roadside fence to post whence the post at the south point of the Mass surface ground bears N 76 deg 50 min W 43 feet dist
44. N 36 deg E 80.6 along roadside fence to post
45. N 15° 50' E 91.7 along roadside fence to post
46. N 15° 50' E 121.1 along roadside fence to post
47. N 16° 25' E 135.5 along roadside fence to post
48. S 72° 35' E 16.7 along fence to post
49. S 71 deg E 82 along fence to post
50. S 67° 40' E 21.7 along fence to post
51. S 56° 45' E 59.7 to point
52. S 75° 40' E 164.7 to cor post of fence
53. N 38° 15' E 37.8 to peg in gulch
54. S 62 deg E 71 to top gulch to peg therein
55. S 51° 10' E 38.7 to peg on north bank of gulch
56. N 89° 15' E 256.8 up gulch to post of fence on north bank
57. S 75° 20' E 114.3 along fence to black oak in same
58. S 58° 45' E 132.5 along fence to cor post in seven wire fence
59. N 45 deg E 163 along seven wire fence to post
60. N 21 deg E 93 along fence to post
61. N 25° 45' W 161.5 along fence to post
62. N 15° 10' E 49 along fence to Digger pine
63. N 24 deg W 76.7 along fence to Digger pine 34 ft circ
64. N 25° 40' W 106.5 along fence to Digger pine 7.5 ft circ
65. N 45° 35' E 32 along fence to post
66. N 25° 25' E 124.7 along fence to point
67. N 27° 45' E 56.8 along fence to cor post
68. S 82° 5' E 100.5 to point
69. S 88° 15' E 112.7 to S branch twin nut pine
70. S 81° 30' E 43.3 to cor post of fence
71. S 2° 30' E 61.8 to live oak 8 ins dia blazed with 3 notches

72. S 10° 55' W 87.2 to post in fence
73. S 41° 40' W 110 along fence to end post thereof
74. S 7° 20' W 114.6 along general direction of gulch to end post of fence
75. S 2° 50' E 38.8 along fence to post
76. S 32° 35' W 204.8 along fence to cor post of seven wire fence
77. S 14° 55' E 155.8 along seven wire fence to post
78. S 17° 25' W 130.5 along seven wire fence to post
79. S 17° 45' W 390.9 along seven wire fence to post
80. S 33 deg E 190.5 along seven wire fence to post
81. S 33 deg 35 min E 190.3 along seven wire fence to post
82. S 31 deg 15 min E 116 along seven wire fence to post
83. S 32 deg 45 min E 235 along seven wire fence to nut nine 7 ft 9 ins circ on outside
84. S 35 deg 15 min E 296.8 along seven wire fence to white oak 3 ft circ on inside
85. S 50 deg 30 min E 354.7 along seven wire fence to nut pine 6 3/4 ft circ on inside
86. S 32 deg E 81.4 along seven wire fence to white oak 3 ft circ on inside
87. S 35 deg 5 min E 186.9 along seven wire fence to cor post on Volcano road
88. S 7 deg 30 min W 196.2 along seven wire roadside fence to post
89. S 4 deg 5 min W 229.4 along seven wire roadside fence to post
90. S 18 deg 50 min W 224 along seven wire roadside fence to post
91. S 17 deg 30 min W 136.7 along seven wire roadside fence to hinge post
92. N 84 deg 50 min W 133.6 along seven wire fence to post
93. N 87 deg 25 min W 38 along seven wire fence to post
94. N 88 deg 20 min W 50.1 along seven wire fence to post
95. S 89 deg 5 min W 48.6 along seven wire fence to post
96. S 88 deg 20 min W 37.8 along seven wire fence to post
97. S 87 deg 15 min W 30.1 along seven wire fence to post
98. S 73 deg 10 min W 32 along seven wire fence to post and cross fence
99. S 73 deg 45 min W 39.9 along seven wire fence to post
100. S 71 deg 15 min W 37.5 along seven wire fence to post
101. S 68 deg 20 min W 103.2 along seven wire fence to post and cross fence
102. N 67 deg 25 min W 501 along seven wire fence to post
103. S 66 deg 40 min W 12 along seven wire fence to white oak 3 3/4 ft circ on outside
104. S 62 deg W 38.2 along seven wire fence to post
105. S 60 deg 35 min W 32 along seven wire fence to post
106. S 56 deg 30 min W 21.6 along seven wire fence to post
107. S 53 deg 25 min W 24.7 along seven wire fence to post
108. S 46 deg 50 min W 320 along seven wire fence to post
109. S 36 deg W 300.8 along seven wire fence to live oak 5 9 feet circ on outside
110. S 45 deg 30 min W 377.4 along seven wire fence to post 12 ins square
111. S 33 deg 5 min E 118.2 along fence to cor of cemetery
112. S 40 deg 35 min W 131.9 along fence to cor of cemetery
113. N 75 deg W 95.5 along fence to cor of cemetery on lane whence the place of beginning bears N 89 deg 20 min W 49.5 ft
114. S 48 deg 20 min W 253.3 along cemetery picket fence and line to cor on road
115. N 89 deg 35 min W 27 along roadside to south cor of said lot
116. N 44 deg 45 min E 23.4 along lane and said lot No 14 to the place of beginning

which is intended to include all the right, title and interest of the estate of S. W. Bright, deceased, of, in and to all lands situated within the limits of Bright's addition to Jackson township as same is laid down and designated upon the official map thereof on file and of record in the office of the county recorder, of Amador county, state of California.

Parcel No. Two.—All of above described tract of land, excepting that portion thereof included within the limits of Bright's addition to Jackson township as same is laid down and designated upon the official map thereof on file and of record in the office of the county recorder, of Amador county, state of California.

Parcel No. Three.—All the right, title and interest of the estate of S. W. Bright, deceased, in and to Bright's addition to Jackson township as same is laid down and designated upon the official map thereof on file and of record in the office of the county recorder, of Amador county, including said mineral and mining rights reserved by said S. W. Bright in his lifetime to lots on the Jackson Gate road, particularly described as lots 7-12-13-14-15-16-18-21-22-23-24-25 and 26 as same are laid down and designated on the official map of Bright's addition to Jackson township now on file and of record in the official records in the recorder's office of said Amador county, California.

Parcel No. Four.—All that certain real estate situated in the County of Amador, state of California, particularly described as follows: That part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), township six (6) north, range eleven (11) east, M. D. B. and C., described as follows, to-wit: beginning on the west side of the Jackson Gate road at the north point of lot three (3) in block number one (1) of Jackson township, then southerly in a direct line so as to touch the most easterly point of lot of Antonio or Carmen Silva, six hundred (600) feet to a stake on east line of Jackson and Sutter Creek road, thence northerly along said east line of said road, forty (40) feet to a stake, thence southerly, parallel to first line six hundred (600) feet to said west line of road, then southerly along said west line forty (40) feet to the place of beginning, being a portion of lot described in that certain deed from Frank Hoffman to S. W. Bright, recorded in book four (4) of deeds, page four hundred ninety-nine (499) at seq., Amador county records.

Terms and conditions of sale:—Cash, gold coin of the United States, ten (10%) per cent of the amount of bid, to accompany the bid and the balance to be paid upon confirmation by the court. Deeds at the expense of purchasers. Bids will be received for said property as a whole, or in separate parcels or subdivisions of parcels thereof. All bids must be in writing and will be received at the office of Robert C. Bole, attorney at law, Jackson, California. CARLETON T. BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of Samuel W. Bright, deceased. Robert C. Bole, Attorney for Administrator. dec31 '31

When you are dry and dusty

CALL FOR Gilt Edge Lager —OR— Doppel Brau Sacramento's famous Beers On draught everywhere. In bottles too Sacramento Brewing Co. P. J. RUHSTALLER, Mgr

10870 A \$100 Typewriter for 17 cents a Day

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you. An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the \$100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—yours for 17 cents a day! The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift," the "Ruling Device," the "Double Release," the "Automatic Base," the "Automatic Spacer," the "Automatic Tabulator," the "Disappearing Indicator," the "Adjustable Paper Fingers," the "Scientific Condensed Keyboard," all

Yours for 17 Cents a Day! We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment, then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell. The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded. The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations. The majority of inquiries have come from people of known standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money with

The OLIVER Typewriter The Standard Visible Typewriter

The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, right from the word "go!" So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. Earn as you learn. Let the machine pay the 17 cents a day—and all above that is yours. There's no work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably above those of many classes of workers.

An Oliver Typewriter in every Home

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver supreme in usefulness and absolutely indispensable to business. Now comes the conquest of the home. The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the doors of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver catalog. Address

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The biggest clubbing offer ever made. Amador Ledger and Bulletin—the leading evening daily paper of San Francisco, only \$3 per year, in advance. Subscribe now.

### Sixty-First Dividend Notice of People's Savings Bank SACRAMENTO, CAL.

For the half year ending December 31, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, and 4 1/2 per cent on Term Deposits, free from taxes, payable on and after January 3, 1910.

ONE Dollar will start an Ordinary Account FIFTY Dollars will start a term account FIFTY Dollars will start a Checking Account Send for Booklet "Banking by Mail"

### NEW NATIONAL HOTEL

Jackson, Amador County, Cal.

D. S. and H. M. MASON, Prop's

Stage Office for all points. Fine Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. Lighted by electricity throughout. The best meals for 35c and 50 cents. First-class service in every way.

### A1 Flour... Made from Best Wheat With Best Machinery By the Best Skilled Workmen

A trial will convince you....

MANUFACTURED BY

### Woodland Grain & Milling Co.

### BUCKINGHAM & HECHT GUARANTEED SHOES SAN FRANCISCO CONFIDENCE IN SHOES

During the rain months, everyone wants a pair of shoes that will hold together even though they are soaked through. Our shoes have stood through 50 winters, and snow and rain and ice and sleet have no deterring effect upon them. Our reputation for "Sold Shoe." Manufacturers stands summer and Winter, through all seasons, for all weathers. We try our best to make the best. That's why our customers have confidence in our product. Ask your dealer, he knows.

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